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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

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Mr. Rush's Letter.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

YORK, April 26, 1831.

Hon. Richard Rush.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, acting as an anti-masonic committee of correspondence for York county, beg leave to address you.—They, in general with the party to which they belong, view the present as a period of great importance in the history of this country. A large body of the freemen of these United States, deem the institution of Free-Masonry dangerous to our political and moral welfare, and have united themselves in a determination to put it down. In this attempt they have been vigorously and *systematically* opposed by another portion, who are attached to it, and it has thus become a matter of vast importance, for those who entertain the opinions which we profess, to know who are for or who are against us. Therefore as it has, on the one hand, been stated in a public newspaper, that you are a member of the Institution, which has again by others been denied; we, together with many others of our fellow-citizens, will feel thankful to you, for such information on the subject as you may think proper to communicate; and, likewise, your views with respect to the question between Masonry and its opponents. Addressing you as we do, in the character of a public body, it is of course our desire that the reply should be public also.

With sentiments of high respect & esteem, we remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

WM. M'ILVAIN, JOHN KAUFFELT, HUGH M'DONALD, T. C. HAMBLY, } *Anti-mas. committee for York county.*

MR RUSH'S REPLY.

YORK, Pa. May 4, 1831.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received the communication of the 26th Ap'l, which, as a Committee of Correspondence of Anti-Masons for this county, you have done me the honor to address to me, on the general subject of Masonry and Anti-Masonry, and making some enquiries of me in relation to it. I do not know, that the views which I entertain upon either topic, can be of more importance, than those of any other private individual, who may have taken the trouble to inform himself on the passing events of the day, and to reflect upon them. But as you are pleased to invite an expression of those views, I will not withhold them. When a citizen may have adopted, on sufficient deliberation, opinions upon any public question, they seem of right to belong to whomsoever may think them worth asking for. My opinions having been made up neither hastily nor very recently on those which your letter embraces, I willingly proceed, without occupying time by any further introduction, to present them to you, with the grounds on which they are founded.

I see objections to secret societies, because, pursuing objects not known to the public, through means not known to the public, they act under diminished responsibilities to the public. If the objects be good, why not state them; if bad, they ought to be known. Our legislative halls are all open, and our courts; so are all the acts of our people, that may come to affect the interests of the body political, or social. Not a bridge company, not a turnpike company, no bank; scarcely an association of any kind, for whatever purpose existing, whether for the advancement of charity, or learning, or religion, or any of the common business of life, and whether incorporated by the laws or not, but renders its statements to the public, either voluntarily, or by command of the laws. If the latter do not positively enjoin publicity, a competent share of information regarding the objects of such associations, is rarely or ever withheld, on proper enquiry being made. Societies, then, profoundly secret, by the first element of their constitution, whatever their ostensible ends, cannot be too closely watched, in a country whose primary principles of political and social action, are all in the face of day. The mystery should appear to have good cause, and be free from all suspicion of abuse. If such societies guard their secrets by strong penalties; if they have numbers and antiquity on their side; if their visible out posts are but links of a chain stretching from nation to nation; if the sense of affiliated attachment and union among them is perceived to be exceedingly earnest and zealous; if their whole scheme of discipline, imposed throughout ages, has become in a high degree imposing, even terrific, when operation will normally have the more scope, and should be watched with the more care. Free Masonry is such a society. Give and go I can have belonged to it, I know; and do belong to it, at this moment; yet, recent disclosures in the U. States, have, I think, shown the dangers of which the society may become the parent, through the agency of bad men. Of all governments existing, ours is the one, which would be most justified in watching, with constant and scrupulous care, the conduct of societies profoundly secret.—Most, or all, other governments, admit the principle of secrecy, and themselves practise it, at least to some extent.—Ours, never. All its operations are, sooner or later, laid before the grand, original, constituent body—the people; the only fountain, with us, of all influence and sovereignty and power.—These are obvious principles of our system. Free Masonry puts forth an exception to them. It is hence the right and duty of the people, to exercise strict censorship over a body, which moves in an element so contrary to their own. They are the higher power, and entitled to the undisputed control. It is as much a general truth in morals as in government, that it is vice, not virtue, which needs a veil.

In saying that recent disclosures have shown the dangers of masonry in the United States, let us see if I am not right. I desire to be guided by facts, and to look at them rigorously. Your enquiries are broad, and should be met broadly. But facts shall be my basis, and I wish to deal with them practically, as I have really beheld them. You apply to me as citizens, taking an actual part in the affairs around you. I am to answer you in that capacity, and as a member of the same community.

The public all know that certain trials have been held from time to time in the state of New-York, for the discovery of the authors of the abduction and murder of William Morgan. Against this man's liberty and life, an extensive and formidable conspiracy had been laid, which ended in the destruction of both. He was a native of Virginia and had removed into New-York. It was there, it seems, that he committed a certain offence, not against the laws of his country, but the Code of Masonry; namely, that of revealing its secrets; and this is the offence for which he is made to suffer death. The conspirators neither laid against him, nor pretended any other. The case is therefore purely masonic in its origin and termination. There is nothing extraneous to embarrass the judgment, or lead away the thoughts.

When I remark, that the public all know of the trials, I mean that they have heard of them generally; for I do not believe, that one person in fifty knows any thing more about them. I have followed up the account of them, as far as I have had the means; and especially those that have taken place at Lockport, within the last few months. I have done so in no prejudiced spirit, but with an earnest desire to understand the whole case rightly. They appear to me, to unfold one of the most extraordinary incidents that has ever transpired. All the circumstances considered, I know not where we shall seek for its counterpart. It is seen from these trials, that the laws of the land cannot be executed upon the authors of an audacious and bloody conspiracy, although its entire theatre was in one of the most populous parts of the Union, although attempts have been made to enforce them in all practicable ways for a period now exceeding *four* years, although the government of the state of New-York, has aided, by its immediate countenance and direction, the public prosecutions, besides having issued commissions of special investigation; and, what is more astonishing than all, although the conspirators, with their aiders and abettors, are, in probability, known to more than one hundred persons belonging to the masonic body, if not to a larger number. That they are certainly known to a great many masons, if to fewer than one hundred, is plain, from lights that must bring conviction home to every dispassionate and sound mind.

Such is the case as it meets us on the threshhold. It is startling. Under a government of laws, and in a season of tranquility, it must be pronounced an anomaly. It seems a scandal upon the trial by jury, upon the public examination of witnesses, upon our forms of presentment and indictment, upon the power of commitment for not answering legal questions, upon all the modes heretofore the boast of our judicature, for getting at the truth; all of which have been, so earnestly, solemnly, yet fruitlessly resorted to. Amidst the din of arms, we are told, indeed, that the laws become silent; but that they should so totally lose their authority, at a period of profound peace and general good order, as they have done on this occasion, must arise from some extraordinary and portentous cause. The felony of crime is the opprobrium of the law, and should call forth a spirit of determined inquiry into the cause.

It has been said, that the human bosom is not strong enough to hold the secret of a foul murder. So heavily does it press, that the stoutest heart gives way, seeking relief in the ease of confession. Hitherto, also, in proportion as the knowledge of the fact of murder has been shared by large numbers of people, has been the ease, the promptitude, we may add the certainty, of detection. But in Morgan's case we behold the frightful reverse. It stands, in this respect, alone, in the records of criminal jurisprudence. The law books of ancient and modern times, might safely be invoked for a precedent. The difficulty of keeping the secret of a murder, operated as some safeguard over innocent life. It served in some degree to deter the murderer himself, by making him shrink from the fear of his own thoughts afterwards, and to obstruct his fell plans, from the like fear of keeping away accomplices. As by stripes the flesh is made to quiver, so the whips and stings of remorse lacerate the heart. They are internal executioners, from whose torture the guilty cannot escape. But here we behold this safeguard of life put to scorn; one seated in the very conscience of man, and which nothing but the most baneful potions, administered as if by infernals, could ever extirpate. Every sober-minded citizen will be anxious to arrive at the solution of this phenomenon. If a train of evidence, altogether irresistible in its direct or circumstantial application, force upon his mind the belief, that its entire & complicated horror is clearly traceable to the confederated and unholy contrivances of bad men who are masons, all his right feelings as a citizen must be shocked. He must stand confounded, at seeing human life and liberty so sported with, by a power, the more tremendous in its victory over the laws, as it rides in darkness. Good men who are masons, will turn from such conduct with abhorrence. Candid men of the society, on hearing the relation of it, may be disposed to ask themselves, whether all the benefits of masonry, alleged or real, can be a counterpoise for the perils which may thus spring from it, through deluded or depraved zealots, who gain admittance to its sanctuary; and who effectually silence compunction under iniquity, by flying to the misunderstood or perverted ties and obligations of the craft. If a power shrouded from the day, has been found of efficacy sufficient to interpose a fatal obstruction to the great course of public justice where guilt has been so aggravated, are we to suppose that the mischief ends here? That it is a single, an isolated instance? It is impossible. He is weak and credulous who believes it. In the vast and active character and business of masonry, in its close and diversified connections with society at large, whose paths it besets every where—whose movements from behind its own screen it can watch and follow up at pleasure, it must happen, that the streams of justice will often be tainted, on occasions less conspicuous, by the same power. A danger exists, under the highest moral and even judicial demonstration, which ought to rivet deep attention and awaken general alarm. Not only has the government of the state of New-York lent its efforts in aid of the ordinary process of law, for detecting the culprits in this audacious conspiracy.—The government of Upper Canada has stepped forward in co-operation, for it is a characteristic of the conspiracy, that there were strong suspicions of its embracing depraved members of the fraternity in that foreign jurisdiction; so extensive were believed, and on rational grounds, to have been the hideous workings of its malignant sympathies. But all has been in vain. Executive messages, executive acts and proclamations, with the offer of executive rewards, like indictments and jury trials under special courts and judges, (for these too were added,) have all fallen to the ground. THE LAW is still paralysed by a hidden agent, that continues to prove stronger than the combined force of its machinery and its ministers; the Lodge of this agent has become its sepulchre. There it lies a spectacle for freemen to look at.

In the whole compass of affairs to which government is subservient, there is nothing of such transcending importance, as the faithful and effective administration of justice between man and man, and by the body politic against public delinquents. It is of daily, unceasing, emergence. It blends itself with all the wants, duties and necessities, with all the hopes and all the dangers, that belong to the political and social condition of the world. It comes perpetually home to the immediate business and bosom of mankind, the remark so often repeated from Bacon, but which on this subject has its application in exact truth. Hume describes it, as the sole end and aim of all government; and certainly, if such administration of justice be wanting, it is not going too far to assert, that the functions of government have stopped in a point that is vital. If we have laws without the power to give them effect, we are in a condition of a people having none; which brings society to a pause. The loss of ship money was among the causes that produced the deposition of Charles I and a change in the English Dynasty. The tax of twopence a pound on tea, helped to bring on our own revolution. How small such acts in themselves; yet in union with a quick and well understood spirit of public liberty, how vast their consequences throughout nations, and the posterity of nations. I fear not to say, that neither of them were calculated to press so destructively upon the great fabric of society, as the fact before us, of a secret combination in the heart of the republic, being able to keep the laws at bay in this case of the murder of Morgan; so long to trample upon, so long to triumph over them. The apathy prevailing under the baffled efforts to probe and fully to punish so great enormity, is, in my mind, inexplicable, among a people watchful of their rights, and who would ever be ready, it might have been supposed, to embody the whole power of society, wherever any one of its members, however humble, was seen to be so ruthlessly struck down. Interposition should have been the more immediate and decided, as the blow was so bold and terrible; as it was given amidst concomitants so unusual, and indicative of so supreme, so insolent a contempt for the laws. If ever an event arose in the annals of any people, that should have made the whole body of the public, identical with the authority of the magistrate, by a burst of indignation and a concert of efforts, *it was this.* No other feeling ever yet kept permanently alive the spirit of public liberty, or upheld the supremacy and grandeur of the laws. They both die as certainly under torpor, as if crushed by open despotism. It is one of the ways, in which free states begin to lose their liberties. It is a deadly opiate diffusing itself through the political system, against the instillations of which the patriot-heart should be roused by every consideration that can animate it to its highest duties. When the magistrates are seen with the ensigns of authority powerless in their hands, an appeal is made to the inextinguishable allegiance and generous devotion which should bind every citizen to the common weal. The love of public freedom must be shown in the inviolable maintenance of individual rights. We are degenerate Republicans, we are no Republicans otherwise. Morgan's case is no common one. It is of great and inspiring magnitude. Looked at by itself it may be called detached, or little by those who little know how to think. But properly weighed by its principle as well as facts, it is momentous and appalling. It is no case for County Courts. It is for the Nation. That is its proper tribunal. Those who will lift up their minds to an enlarged and just conception of it, instead of keeping down to a superficial and imperfect one, will see it under a connexion indissoluble, with a train of public principles with which are interwoven the interests, the safety and the durable glory of the nation. Let the law, that sheet anchor of society, come to miss its grapple upon public felons, banded in league together by a principle that exalts their crimes into achievements of merit, and every thing is exposed to wreck and dissolution. The daring and profligate nature of the conspiracy against the liberty and life of this citizen; the inflexible and malignant vigor of purpose with which, step by step, it was pursued to consummation; the cool, the systematic, the inveterate depravity of all the actors in it, have no parallel in the previous history of our country, scarcely in that of any country. I challenge the Spanish Inquisition to exceed it.—I boldly invite a search into the archives of that engine of a ferocious despotism, which for four centuries in Europe crushed its unhappy victims with a vengeance so diabolical, under color of vindicating holy church, to produce a case that goes beyond it. Morgan's immolation was in spirit, almost in form, an *Auto da Fe.* Holy Masonry, found its vindicators too. The similitude is close and shocking. It should burn the cheek of every American, who contemplates it. The iron clamps that were probably prepared for the feet and hands of Morgan, aptly compare with the chains in which the victim of the inquisition was habited, when trembling on the verge of eternity; whilst the pictures of devouring dogs and serpents that hung round his neck, completely prefigure the horrid gang of murdering conspirators who plunged their hands in the blood of Morgan.

This case, thus far, is entirely out of the track of all events in a free or well governed community. It befits the grim despotism of dark and superstitious ages and countries. But I am now to present an aspect of it still more extraordinary, still more alarming.—How to present it, how to realize it, I am at a loss. It seems a delusion. It doubles all my amazement. I would throw it off as a phantom if I could; but I cannot, and I look in my feelings as an American citizen, under the mortified and chastened consciousness of its truth. Perhaps, I ought to pause ere I advance further. That such I am about to touch is on all sides encompassed with hazards. A searching energy it has indeed for its friends, and knows how and when to exert it, but it can make its blast howl about the ears of all, who, with unsanctified steps, approach its precincts; blasts as from "Boreas and Eurus, and Caurus and Argestes, loud." If I followed the counsels of prudence, I should bend the knee in reverence and retreat before it. But I will proceed. At your call I have taken what I believe to be the cause of public order, and of truth, in hand, and that cause must be my shield. A saying that we had when I was at school, comes into my mind. I scarcely know how to quote it, and must hope for your pardon if I do; It was not, *fiat justitia ruat cœlum;* but, TELL THE TRUTH THOUGH THE DEVIL BE BEFORE YOU. Let it be heard.

Hitherto, when a murder, especially one attended by any startling or unusual circumstances has been committed by unseen hands in a country where existed a free press, that great instrument has never failed to raise and to keep up the alarm. It has done more, far more than writs and depositions, and search warrants; more than the whole roll of sheriffs and constables and deputies, with the posse comitatus in their wake to drag the perpetrators from their cover. By its universal and spontaneous activity, operating like a moral hue and cry, it helps to point aright, public vigilance and suspicion. It ministers usefully to public indignation, making it strong and stirring. It puts every thing in motion, itself heading the pursuit. It sharpens scrutiny, reinvigorates flagging exertion, smites like inward fire upon the fears and pantings of the skulking felon, and throws out signals of all kinds a thousand times more valuable, when its mighty trumpet is sounded in a good cause, than any that masonry ever planted upon its mysterious Lodges. Need I instance the case of White, at Salem? Need I mention that of Thurtell, in England a few years ago, when the unceasing clangor of their press, reverberated even to our shores. Paris never had such a police; society never such a conservative principle. It is omnipresent. Like flashes from the Heavens, it lights up the entire horizon.—Its sweep is from the "orient to the drooping west," the whole nation its stage; the whole people its audience.—What a power in society, when directed to proper ends; how resistless, how awful!

But, in the case we are considering, with the exception of the comparatively few newspapers, anti-masonic in special name and object, the press, as far as I have had opportunities of observing, has been shamefully silent. This best guard of a free state, better than legions of bayonets, this Lion at its portals, whose noble nature, for the most part it is, to spring forward, enraged & uncompromising, upon crime, has been criminal. I say criminal.—Silence in such a cause is participation. It shows, in effect, companionship with the murderers, had there been nothing more than silence. It is keeping bands with blood, when a voice, loud, simultaneous and incensed, should have rung through the land.

May I not justly say that the whole transaction, in every feature in which the public have a right to feel an interest, is an anomaly. Generally, it has been the course of the press, as through a salutary instinct of its nature, to be too quick rather than too slow; to fly at wrong in the remote intention and tendency; to err by inflaming too much rather than too little. But here, in Morgan's case, with the stain of blood before its eyes, with crime actually perpetrated, and crying for punishment, it shuts its eyes. It becomes suddenly & stupidly blind, or it turns traitor.—There is no alternative. The press on this occasion, has fallen into stupefaction or turpitude; for it cannot so utterly have lost its senses as not to know that the crime would never have been committed and left unrevenged, but for the full and continued existence, in our country, of the Masonic obligation.—No sophistry can gainsay this position. The evidence of it is flagrant; its foundation is upon a rock. Had a case like Morgan's arisen in '76, had blood been so atrociously shed, and gone so long unavenged, thro' any acts of the government then ruling us, or the black doings & subtile hidings of masonry within its borders, I believe that it would have acted upon public opinion like an electric shock, and that our fathers would have sought no stronger cause for prostrating in the dust, an open authority or a secret influence, that could so iniquitously prostrate justice. Am I wrong? Do I affirm too much? Am I giving way to feeling in place of reasoning? No, I speak under the highest of all sanctions, before the American public. Turn to the Declaration of Independence, that glorious charter of our liberties, and see if it be not there recorded, as one of the causes for dismembering an Empire, that the British King, by his onious acts, had obstructed the *administration of justice* in our country. No single case, comparable in atrocity to that of Morgan's, whether as regards the original conspiracy and murder, or the total obstruction of the laws since, ever disgraced the tyranny of that era over us. If one like it had occurred, a meeting in Boston would have rallied New-England to her duty; the fire of Patrick Henry's eloquence would have summoned Virginia to her's; the decree would have gone forth, & Monarchy, or Masonry, would

have fallen. That the contest with the latter would have been most difficult, I have no manner of doubt; but down it would have come. Had the universal press of the country done its duty, in a spirit resolute and lofty as of that day, instead of sluggishly remaining quiet, or ignominiously conniving, this conspiracy against Morgan would long since have been laid bare, and public justice been vindicated. Its voice would have carried consternation into the recesses of every Lodge. Its thunders would have shaken their very walls and rafters; their foundation underneath would have rocked, their turrets above would have trembled, and masonry in turn, like the suffering victim of the conspiracy, would have put up its prayer for mercy. Appalled, menaced for its existence, it would have been seen every where in motion.—Then, *then*, its activity, its discipline, its terrors, would have been at work to ferret out the deep guilt. Its conclaves would have assembled for no other object, until that object had been attained. The institution would have been placed under accusation; it would have been arranged before the dread bar of the nation; where, under the majestic inquest of the press, it would have stood, pale and breathless, waiting its doom. The spectacle would have been sublime! And who can doubt the issue? Who can doubt but that the truth would have come to light? Who can doubt but that the cloud, all along so dark, would have "*turned her silver lining*" on this plot of death! no one, surely, who has remarked the potency which this Institution has ever shown in securing ends on which it chooses to bend its whole purpose, and employ all its exertions. I repeat then, that the press has shown a dull insensibility to the high motives and feelings by which it ought to have been fired in this case of enormity, or it has been a traitor to its trust. It ought forthwith, to have put the Masonic Institution upon the defensive. That was its true position before society; under a case of conspiracy and crime, planned and executed by those who notoriously belonged to the secret institution. I lay this down as strict reasoning, and so let it be judged; so would I clinch upon the press the charge of infatuated dereliction, or of accessary guilt.

The worst is to be told. For, whence this infatuation, or this connivance?—Whence this most marvellous exception to all its wonted eagerness and fire? Whence the sudden spiking of that artillery, that ever heretofore has played its vollies upon crime? Whence, but because the Press itself is under the deleterious enchantments of masonry, or otherwise wears its manacles. Whether the iron ones forged for it by the Institution itself, or those existing in the influence of readers and patrons, the result is still the same. How else could it have happened, that it had withheld from the people the incontestible evidences of masonic guilt, which the repeated and solemn trials in New-York have afforded? Does it act in this way on other occasions? Did it even suppress from its columns the publication of the case of the wretched pirate Gibbs with all its train of particulars, during this present spring? Has not this case, certainly, of no novelty in its principle, been running the rapid rounds of almost all the papers of the union? Yet no word have we of the trials at Lockport, that were going on at the same instant—not a whisper—not a breath.—All is silence like the tomb. How will the Press shake off the obloquy of such conduct? It cannot shake it off.—There is no other explanation of it, than the one given. Will it pretend to alledge, that those trials brought out no evidence of Masonic guilt? Will it presume to say, in extenuation, that the murdered remains of Morgan are still unfound! Preposterous! insulting extenuation! Why not publish the evidence itself, and let the people judge, as, at all events, the case had become one of great and commanding public notoriety. If the people were to transfer a portion of their indignation from the murderers of Morgan, to those presses of the country that have evinced an anxiety to hush up the foul deed—they would be acting righteously. It would show the Press by a lesson never to be forgotten, that the people were the true fountain of justice, as well as power.

I feel anxious to stop; but as yet I cannot. I must look around upon this unparalleled scene. It brings with it a weight of thought and feeling that is oppressive. I did not sit down to write a dissertation on masonry, nor am I going to give myself up to the task. I dwell not upon its remote origin and long history; upon its ceremonies, of oriental mould, and celestial exaltation. I dive not into its claims to science, to philanthrophy, to religion. All these I leave, for good or for bad, for censure or for commendation. My concern at present is with none of them. I purposely turn away, that there may be no diversion from the scene I am surveying. I am in a field by itself. There my astonished sight beholds two figures; the State, with the broken sceptre of the laws in her hand, on one side, and Masonry with a veil over her face, on the other. My vision is distinct, though the spectacle is so portentous! I go not beyond the narrative that presents it. Keeping to that I am guarded against mistake or confusion. I have here immoveable ground under me. I take post as upon the verity of a legal record. A few facts are all I want, and these I have. I desire to render the case irresistible, by its concentration and its simplicity. I believe that Morgan was seized, carried far from his home by masons, and by masons murdered. I believe, that this was the result of a conspiracy, engendered and carried through, under circumstances of peculiar deliberation, malignity, and terror. Yet, to this very hour, the nefarious deed remains unpunished. I have watched the pursuit of justice. I see how she is disheartened, fatigued, worn down by efforts, continued throughout years, to clutch these worse than Calabrian banditti. I see her at fault; I see her countenance in despair. Masons know the whole tale of blood. Who can deny this? Can then any sentient, reasonable being say, that Masonry is *not* at the bottom of the evil. True, these are depraved masons who act in this manner, and I do not mean to judge all other masons by them; but masonry is the root. The abandoned heads of the order, who know the truth, conceal it on system. They are wicked through principle. They confound crime with virtue—murder with masonic merit.—Like imps of Pandemonium, they rejoice and dance in their sin. Like the serpent and the furies of death, they crew in the mask of Comus, they are unconscious of their "foul disfigurement" The deeper their guilt, the more they make themselves invulnerable. You can no more grasp them than if they sink to the earth, or mount in the air. A spirit inexorable as death, destroyed the life of this citizen; and like a spirit became invisible. It is here—it is there—it is gone; no body can see it; but society feels it. It is the spirit of night. The magistrate strikes, but it is in vacuity. He follows up the blow again and again, but it falls upon a shadow. Is all this nothing? Is it to be forgotten; to be mentioned with indifference; to be sneered at as fanfaronade? If the press has turned deserter, and gone over to the enemy, whose profligate cohorts have overthrown the laws, is that a reason why the people should not be true to themselves? Is the whole army to be given up because the sentinels have skulked? If so, where is our intelligence; where our estimate of the popular dignity; where our stern republicanism; where our quick, our exalted sense of country? Where we may ask, had fled our Jefferson's sagacity, when he told us that a republic was the strongest government upon earth, since it was the only form under which on a breach of the law, every one would fly to its support, as a personal concern? Had he heard of the opposing spirit of our day, that could spurn the law?—Had he heard of the spirit creeping in darkness, that could not only cover the guilty with an armor impenetrable, but try to throw odium on those who cry out for retribution? Solon being asked which was the most perfect popular government, replied, that, where an injury done to any private citizen is such to the whole body. The blood of a murdered Roman, of a single Roman, could once rouse that whole race of freemen, as by a voice from above. It could call down a just vengeance against all who *caused* the deed. More than once, it changed their government. It expelled the Tarquins; it overthrew the Decemvirs. It kindled a holy enthusiasm which nothing could appease until the guilty authors were blasted and consumed, that thus the wounded commonwealth, a name sacred in Roman eyes, might have its propitiatory sacrifice. It was so, that Roman glory, that work of ages as Tacitus describes it, that toil of patriots, and statesmen, and legislators, and warriors, was founded and kept pure. But, in our boasted republic, the blood of an American, who was taken from his home—bound—tortured—agonized—borne by the conspirators along the high roads, with an impudent cavalcade of carriages and horsemen—cast into a fortress over which had floated the sovereign flag of the union—and at last immolated—by harpies belonging to an organized and powerful institution, who conceal their crime under the horrible delusion of their mystic tie—all this is to go for nothing! The Institution is not to blame—no it is no fault of the Institution! The immolation is to cause no public dismay. We are to sit still, in stupid gaze; some beholding it with folded arms, others in derision! The press is silent; or the press scoffs.—The institution even turns complainant. It positively grows belligerent; it shows battle. It will not be "persecuted." It will have no noise made; none of all this flash—and rodomontade and bluster. The small numbers, who are for driving the conspirators into the toils, and permanently breaking up their den, to save the future from all possibility of similar tragedies, are denounced, ridiculed! They are *infected* with an "Anti-Masonic excitement," they are demagogues, office hunters; the mere getters up of a groundless party, without [illegible]

Was ever an intelligent community so treated before? Was ever the understanding of rational men so trifled with? Did ever corporate hardihood in any age or nation, assume a front so brazen faced? Let it go on, it works in its proper office. In this manner let it perpetuate its power of defeating the laws. In good time we shall have some other "*affair*," some fresh pecadillo, some new variety in the dramatics of mystery, for an evening's gibes.

I must hasten to a close. The subject is too fruitful, too painful. My opinions of masonry will be collected from this letter. I would not give them without my reasons; more especially as you admonish me of your intention to publish what I write. No one better knows than I do, that we are surrounded daily, by individuals of the order, whose good qualities as citizens all remain pure; whom we respect and value, and love; and the mind of a really great man, who knows his duty to his country, will soar above all pernicious obligations. Of this, our country has afforded illustrious instances.—But after the developements I have given, I must, I do believe, the evils of masonry to be stupendous; I must, I do believe, that they counterbalance a thousand fold, any good that it can achieve. It follows that I think favorably of the exertions which you and your anti-masonic friends here and elsewhere in the U. States are making to root out its bad influence from the face of our land. I hope that you may continue them with ardor. Taking care that they avoid personal slander or injustice, let them fall short of no just means that may give promise of success. You have a vigorous foe; but fact, and argument, and the force of truth, are with you. Employ these weapons vigorously, on your side. If you do but make up but a small band, more is the honor to your public spirit; and more the reproach to those, who remain insensate under an attack so high handed upon life and liberty, where guilt has been so presumptuous, where the bloody league continues, as malevolent as ever, unbroken, unabashed. Jenkins, the Englishman, when under torture by the Spaniards, and expecting death from those who were mutilating him, commended, says the English historian, his soul to his God, and his cause to his Country. But where is Morgan's country? Where is the avenging arm for him? As yet he has found none.—Unrelenting and blood-thirsty conspirators, could even dare to convert a fortress of the republic into his dungeon. Monsters in human shape, they thrust him in the cavern of death. But who takes up the cause of his wrongs? I perceive tens of thousands marshalled against it; but who espouses it?—There are none but you.—Go on then in your course. You are under the broad banner of the law, of patriotism, of humanity, of public order, of private safety, the banner of right reason and of right feeling. You have all the motives that can urge good citizens to action. You have shown that you are not afraid of masonry, or bound by its spell, and as to those who chaunt its praises, say to them all that they are as dust in the balance to the unfathomable guilt, which bad men of the brotherhood have forever fastened upon it; and that the only way to stop the stream of blood and pollution which you have detected, simply in Morgan's case, is, to dry up the fountain. Say that you will never cease from your endeavors to break down a power in the country which has shown itself in the face of millions, it they will but look to be an overmatch for the laws. Keep up an eternal battery against its dangers. "I like a clamor" said Burke, "where there has been outrage, the fire bell at midnight breaks your sleep, but it saves you from being burned" We have been told that masonry is too strong to be put down, that such attempts have been made in European countries, but have failed. Let this animate you but the more. Already it has been the glory of America to set Europe the example of conquest over public abuses, in many memorable ways. It may be her further glory to be the first to dispel the solemn folly—and break the tyrannical fetters of masonry. The day that shall witness this triumph among us may well deserve to stand the next in our celebrations to the fourth of July.

In the momentous nature of the general principles I have had under review, I had almost lost sight of a point personal to myself, which your letter embraces, but which I must not omit to answer. It is, whether I am a mason or not? I have to say that I am not.—Many years ago I became an "entered apprentice," went to a lodge once and but once. On my return from England after an absence in the service of the United States, I voluntarily withdrew from that body by a letter to that effect. My separation from it was in 1826, before the murder of Morgan was known to me, and had no connexion with the just indignation which that horror excited among a portion of the citizens of New-York. I am happy to find that this feeling is shared by some of the citizens of our staff, yourselves as a portion of my immediate neighbors and friends among the rest.

I remain, with great respect and esteem, your friend and fellow citizen,

RICHARD RUSH.

To William M'Ilvain, John Kauffelt, Hugh M'Donald and Tho. C. Hambly, Anti-Masonic Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig of the 11th, says: "On Sunday and Monday last, there fell in this city and the country around, the greatest rain remembered for half a century. Immense damage has been sustained. There was a general sweep of mill dams—of some, we understand, which have withstood the floods for a hundred years. Fences, out-houses, wheat-stacks, were borne off in many cases.

Various Matters.

Cholera Morbus.—The Philadelphia Board of Health, in imitation of the Board of Health of New-York, have taken measures to insure that city from the introduction of cholera morbus from abroad. They have ordered that all vessels arriving from any port in the north of Europe shall be stopped at the Lazaretto, and if having sickness on board, there await further orders; and also that vessels laden with hemp, flax, or other articles capable of conveying the disease, shall be detained at the Lazaretto.

It appears that an Anti-Tariff merchant of Charleston, S. C. recently imported some goods, gave a bond for the duties, and then refused to pay the bond—with the view of having the constitutionality of the Tariff Law tried! But Mr. Edward Frost, the District Attorney General for that State, being *satisfied* of the unconstitutionality of the law, actually declined prosecuting a suit on the bond!! The President has very properly removed Mr Frost, and appointed Mr. R. B. Gilchrist in his place.—*Repos.*

Gen. GEORGE B. PORTER, of Lancaster, has been appinted, by the President, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, in the room of Gov. Cass, appointed Secretary of War.

The French papers state that several thousand families of Baden, Wurtemburg, and the banks of the Rhine, intend to emigrate to *Algiers* this autumn, with the intention of settling and cultivating the soil.

These papers announce, also, that one hundred and twenty Bedouin Arabs have been sent from Algiers to France, and that they will be distributed among the great farmers of the South of France, and employed in agricultural labor, until they shall be judged capable of applying to the cultivation of their native soil the lessons they shall have learned in France, when they will be sent back to their own country.

Within thirteen months, ending the 1st of July, no less than thirteen Sovereign rulers ceased to govern, either in consequence of the will of their own subjects, or by the mandate of a higher power:

England—Geo. IV., dead. France—Charles X., deposed. Algiers—Mahmoud, turned out. Rome—Pius VIII. dead. Saxony—Anthony, deposed.—Naples—Francis, dead. Belgium—William, deposed. Sardinia—Charles Felix, deposed. Brunswick—Duke Charles, deposed. Greece—Capo d'Istrias, resigned. Brazils—Don Pedro I., abdicated. Colombia—Bolivar, dead. Poland—Archduke Constantine, deposed.

A letter from Caen to the editor of the Courier Francais (a Paris journal) gives the following description of the landing of the ex-Imperial family of Brazil at Cherbourg:

"A considerable crowd, the same which twelve months ago followed in curious silence the retreating steps of Charles X. again assembled, making a thousand reflections upon the extraordinary vicissitudes of royalty, in consequence of which, after so short an interval, an American sovereign disembarked at the same port, whence an exking of France, exiled forever from his native land, had embarked."

From the same paper, we learn that the various Masonic Lodges of France have sent considerable sums to assist the Poles in their struggle for independence.

Schuylkill county and the surrounding country, appear to be infested by a highway robber, who has carried his depredations to some extent, and baffles every attempt to arrest him.

YANKEE INDUSTRY.

The Boston Transcript mentions the fact that domestics have become scarce and difficult to be obtained at Worcester, Mass. because of the great demand for straw-braid of which the Dunstables are made.

"It seems that the demand for Dunstables has increased the demand for straw-braid to such an extent that the country girls are growing rich by the business. From twenty to twenty-three yards of braid is frequently the produce of a day's labor; for which they obtain from sixty to seventy cents, according to quality. Their average gain by the employment, may be set down at $3 50 per week, whilst they pay only seventy-five cents or a dollar per week for their board. The straw is sold, as it stands green in the field, at two shillings per rood, to which is to be added a trifle for the expense of cutting, bleaching, and preparing it for the braiders. We advise the girls to make hay while the sun shines—to remember the Savings Bank, and put as much of their funds to interest, as they can spare from necessary expenses. Fashion is a fickle dame, and Dunstables will not be in vogue forever."

Latest information of Counterfeits on the U. States' Bank.—Fives on the Fayetteville Branch, payable to D. Anderson, letter H, dated Jan. 26th, 1829—signed J. Huske, President—J. W. Sanford, Cashier. The one shown to us is sufficiently well executed to deceive most persons not familiar with the genuine notes on this Branch.

On Thursday last a counterfeit five, on the Branch at St. Louis, was detected at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. It is dated May 1st, 1829, letter A, signed W. S. Coxe, Cashier—J. O. Falcon, President.—*Bickwell.*

Sweet Oil.—We have heard it related of an old farmer of one of the towns in Rhode Island, who being in Providence, went to dine with the late Gov. Fenner's father. At the table, (it being Saturday) was a dish of salt fish, and among other articles used as sauce, was olive oil. The old man saw the oil used, and even ate of it himself. When he returned home thinking to be equal to the Governor in his style of living, he procured the lamp oil, and turned out a parcel upon his fish, but soon found his oil was not equal to the governor's. He exclaimed, "if 'twant for the name of oil, I'd as live's have butter."

The explanations of dull schoolboys, whose sparse ideas are just beginning to shoot, are sometimes rather amusing. The papers give a story respecting a Teacher, "down east," who, endeavoring to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, said to him, 'a passive is expressive of the nature or receiving of an action, as Peter is beaten' Now what did Peter do? The numbskull paused a moment, and scratching his head by way of aiding thought, with the gravest countenance imaginable, replied. Well I don't know, without he *hollered!*"

The revenue of England has decreased the last year £1,656,282, or about $7,400,000. The cause is the great reduction of taxes on several articles amounting to near £5,000,000 sterling—nearly the whole revenue of this country.

The Controversy—continued.

COL. JOHNSON TO MR. BERRIEN.

The following copy of a letter from Col. Johnson to Mr. Berrien has been forwarded to the Editors of the National Intelligencer for publication by Col. Johnson:—

OAKLAND, [Ky.] July 20, 1831.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 7th inst. has been received. I find that you understood me to say, that the President would at least expect the invitation of Mrs. Eaton when you gave large and general parties. The President never did directly or indirectly express or intimate such an expectation. He informed me that he had been induced to believe that a part of his cabinet had entered into a combination to drive Major Eaton from it, by excluding him and his family from society; that he had also been informed that the successive parties to which you allude was a link in the chain; that attempts had been made even upon foreign Ministers to exclude Maj. Eaton and his family from their parties; that such a state of things gave him great distress; that he was determined at all hazards to have harmony in his cabinet.

He then read a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act. In my conversation with you, I referred to this paper. No doubt it is now in existence. It disclaimed all intentions, on the part of the President, to regulate, in any manner whatever, the private or social intercourse of the members of his cabinet. As a mutual friend I called upon you, and, as a peacemaker, my object was to make the above communication in the most delicate manner possible. During our conversation, in the anxiety of my heart to serve my friend and my country, it was I alone, upon my own responsibility, who made the suggestion or proposition, or rather inquiry, whether you could not, at those large and promiscuous parties, invite Maj. Eaton and his family. From the total social non-intercourse of the members of the cabinet, the want of harmony was inferred, more than from any other circumstance; and my desire was to remedy that evil by the suggestion or inquiry which I made. It would have been an absolute, unqualified, and total misrepresentation of his views, if I had represented the President as making any such demand.

You will therefore perceive that you have fallen into the mistake of supposing that I attributed to him what was the spontaneous, sole, and independent suggestion of my own mind. I have had no agency in bringing any part of our conversation before the public. I am happy in the recollection that my voluntary exertions to restore harmony to ancient friendship, for the time being, was not unavailing, by conversations and mutual explanations, between some of the parties, and that I have had no agency in producing the recent separation. Having now corrected your misapprehension of what I did say in my endeavors to prevent the disunion of my bosom friends, I feel [illegible] performed another sacred duty. I have done it promptly, and in the same spirit of peace and friendship. I have confined my remarks to an explanation of what I said myself. This is done to avoid any unpleasant collision which too frequently arises among the best of friends and most honorable men when efforts are made to detail private conversations.

I am, dear sir, your's, respectfully,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien.

GETTYSBURG
FEMALE ACADEMY.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will be held on *Thursday & Friday the 18th & 19th inst.* The subjects of the examination will be the following: Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, use of the Globes, History, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry with Experiments, and Algebra.

Ladies and Gentlemen who feel an interest in female education, are respectfully solicited to attend.

The next Session of the Institution will commence on *Monday the 12th of September next*, when it is believed a few more Pupils can be accommodated.

J. H. MARSDEN.

Aug. 9. 2t

Elizabeth Hammacher,
(by her next friend, James Robeson,)
vs.
Samuel Hammacher.
ALIAS SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to
SAMUEL HAMMACHER.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to answer the petition or libel of the said Elizabeth, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth, your Wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony, agreeably to the act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1831. tc

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 22d day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

[July 12.] tc

GRAND JURY.

August Term—1831.

Straban—Jacob Cassat, John N. Graft.
Tyrone—Baltzer Snyder, Wm. Sadler.
Gettysburg—David Ecker, John F. Macfarlane.
Menallen—Hugh M'Ilhenny, John Kline, Jr. Charles F. Keener.
Hamiltonban—Henry Hockersmith.
Franklin—Jacob Brough.
Reading—William Long, Samuel Blake, Joseph Kitchen.
Cumberland—George Guinn, Abraham Linah, Peter Fry.
Germany—Samuel Winrott, of A.
Mountjoy—John Wilson, of C., William Young.
Conowago—Abraham Rife, Wm. Albright.
Mountpleasant—George Brinkerhoff.
Huntington—Moses Funk.

GENERAL JURY.

Liberty—Henry M'David, Nathaniel Randolph, Henry Gordon, Joseph Hall, Henry Heagy.
Franklin—George Myers, Daniel Mickly, James Morrow, David Beecher, Peter Mickly, Victor M'Ilhenny.
Huntington—Joseph Wierman, William Morehead, Isaac E. Wierman.
Menallen—Nicholas Bushy, Philip Bonner, John Galbreath.
Cumberland—Michael Trostle.
Germany—Jacob Winrott, Jr. John Sheely.
Mountpleasant—Alexander Ewing, Jacob Wills, Robert Ewing.
Latimore—James M'Cosh.
Hamiltonban—John Kerr, Joseph Shepard.
Conowago—Christian Eriston.
Mountjoy—John Horner, Sen. Eli Horner.
Gettysburg—John Cross, M. C. Clarkson.
Berwick—Frederick Baugher.
Straban—John M'Ilhenny, James Brinkerhoff.
Reading—Joseph J. Kuhn.
Tyrone—Peter Miller

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Shoemakers' LASTS,
JUST RECEIVED BY

M. C. CLARKSON.

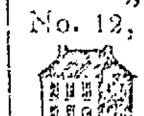
July 19. tf

Sheriff's Sales.

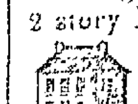
IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 16th day of August next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected



Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses, fronting on Baltimore-street, and Two 2 story Brick BACK BUILDINGS;

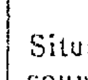


Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Peter Beisel.*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickley and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story



Log Dwelling-house, double Log Barn, and other Out Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Bond.*

ALSO,

A Lot of Woodland,

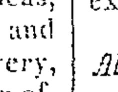
Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Bomgartner, Jacob Eckenrode and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Eckenrode.*

ALSO,

All the Interest of William Nickell in a

Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Muntorff, John Collins and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story



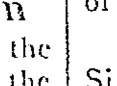
Log Dwelling-house, Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Wm. Nickell.*

ALSO,

All the Interest of Benjamin M'Creary in

A Tract of Land,

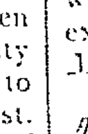
Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bell, Jacob Taughinbaugh and others, containing 380 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story weather-boarded



Dwelling-house, Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, Log Stable, two Orchards, and a well of water.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 3 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story



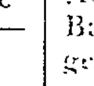
Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, Log Stable, with a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Benjamin M'Creary.*

ALSO,

All the Interest of Sebastian Heaffer, Sen.

In a Half Lot of Ground,

In Abbottstown, Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lots of Joseph Barling and others, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 17, on which are erected a one-story

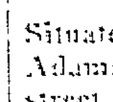


Dwelling-house, part Log and part Brick, and Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Sebastian Heaffer, Sen.*

ALSO,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in Heidlersburg, Tyrone township, Adams county, and known on the general plan of said Town by Nos 6 and 7, on which are erected a two-story



Stone Dwelling-house, and one-story Log Shop. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Fitzgerald.*

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground.

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 151, on which are erected a one-story

Frame Rough-cast Shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Garret Vanorsdalen.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, July 26. ts

Trial List—August Term.

Abraham Eckert	vs. Henry C. Wampler.
Henry Muntorff	vs. Elizabeth and John Muntorff, Sen.
Mathew Duncan	vs. John Duncan.
George Hartzell	vs. Henry Costick.
Mathew Sturgeon	vs. David Shultz & Peter Overholtzer.
Henry Mummert	vs. John Myers.
John Hostetter	vs. Joseph Heagy.
John Hostetter	vs. Jacob Wertz.
FOR ARGUMENT.	
John Deardorff	vs. Christian Fridsy.

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton RAGS at this Office.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed the *Fourth Monday of August inst.* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 2. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 22d of August inst.*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CAREY.

Aug. 2. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 20th day of August next*, on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.——ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing ¼ of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of *Arthur Nickel*, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 7. ts

ATTENTION!

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in complete uniform, on *Saturday the 20th of August inst* on the Commons, in Liberty township, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. prepared for inspection.

By Order, JOHN EYLER, *O. S.*

Aug. 9. tp

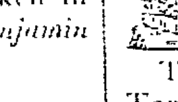
N. B. The Officers have the privilege of preventing any Spirituous Liquor to be brought upon the ground.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

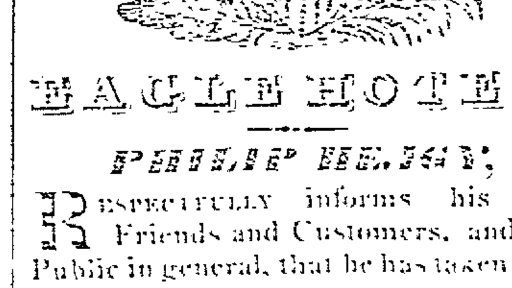
more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story



Brick HOUSE, BANK, BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf



EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HEAGY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. ☞Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12. tf

General Synod
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE clerical and lay delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the sixth day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory brethren will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the subscriber.

DAVID F. SCHÆFFER,

Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.

July 12.

CONSECRATION.

THE Christian Public is respectfully informed, that the Evangelical Lutheran Church, recently erected at Petersburg, on the road from Gettysburg to Baltimore, will be consecrated on *Lord's day the 28th inst.* Several clerical brethren from a distance will be present, and service may be expected also on Saturday previous, at 2 o'clock, as well as during the whole of the succeeding Lord's day.

Aug. 9. tc

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

REALITY.
THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

☞*They have a Stock of*

GROCERIES,
CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. tf

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier, grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—

One Hundred Dollars,

to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations:

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward and Spragg, Philadelphia, free of postage, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esqr's, who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,

No. 112, Chestnut-st Philadelphia

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELI HORNER, *Exec'or.*

Aug. 2. 4t

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the
SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

☞BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN virtue of the last will and testament of GEORGE GEISSELMAN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 3d day of September next*, on the premises, the

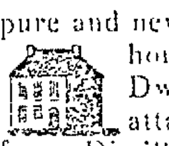
PLANTATION,

or Real Estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, about one mile west of Petersburg (Littles-town), on the Great Road leading from York to Frederick, containing about

187 Acres of Land.

The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two-story

LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached thereto, Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring near the house; also, a one-story Log



Dwelling-house, and Building attached to the same suitable for a Distillery, a small Log Barn, a Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring, convenient to the last mentioned dwelling-house; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other choice Fruit Trees. About 60 acres of this land are covered with thriving Timber, and from 18 to 20 acres of excellent Meadow—the residue is arable land, divided into suitable fields, under good fencing, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The newly laid out road leading from Emmittsburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) passes through this land. In addition to this advantage, it offers a very eligible situation for a Distillery or Tanyard, or both. Persons who wish to view the above described property previous to the day of sale, may have it shown to them by applying to STEPHEN KING, who is now in possession of the same.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DANIEL GEISSELMAN,
JOHN BAUMGARTNER,
Executors of George Geisselman, dec'd.

July 26, 1831. ts

☞The "York Gazette" will insert the above till sale, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

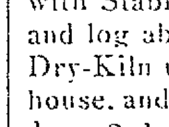
WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 15th day of October next*, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

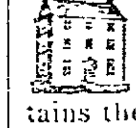
Late the Estate of JOHN STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story



Brick House, two other Tenant-houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.



The Factory-house is a 2-story Stone Building, about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery: Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,

Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12. ts

N. B If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next. T. S.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS.

which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.——

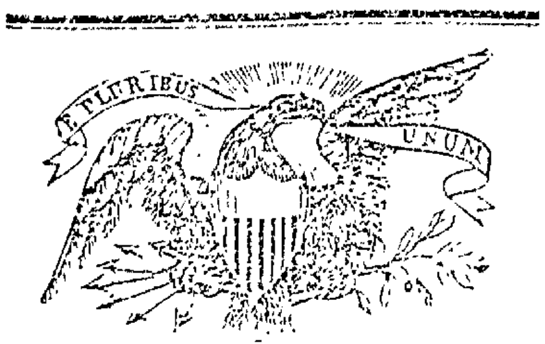
"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 15. tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, August 23.

☞In compliance with the request of several of our subscribers, we have published the correspondence between the Anti-Masonic committee of correspondence for York county, and the Hon. Richard Rush. This publication by us, at this late hour, we wish it distinctly borne in mind, is not with a view of entering into the arena of disputation, but solely because we received a respectful request so to do, which, under the circumstances, we did not feel ourselves justified in refusing. We have kept the "Sentinel" aloof from this controversy: and, as an Editor, we could see nothing more in the letter of Mr. Rush, binding us to give it publicity, than in other writings upon the same subject. This obligation upon our part, moreover, became nugatory, from the fact, that a paper had been established in Gettysburg, with the sole view of advocating the cause of Anti-Masonry, through whose columns such documents could find their way to the public. We could not advocate Anti-Masonry in our columns—we would not advocate the Masonic Institution there—but adopted a fair and honorable neutrality, devoting our paper to its legitimate use, leaving the work of slander and defamation to those who take delight in such acts of malice—and bearing obloquy and abuse, rather than lend our aid to fan the flame, or stir the embers of excitement. This, our course, we feel a gratification in announcing, has met the approval of the public, if we can judge from the steady increase of patronage we are receiving, notwithstanding the increased number of journals. Our patrons richly deserve our thanks for their adherence to "old friends"; and we shall do our best to render our paper useful and gratifying to them.

As it is right and proper that both sides of any question should be heard, before we form an opinion, we consider it an act of justice to the public, to lay before them some views of the subject differing from those of Mr. Rush. The Hon. Charles Miner, of Chester county, has given to the public some remarks upon the letter of Mr. Rush, which we have selected for this purpose, and which will appear in our next. Having then given the views of Mr. Rush and Mr. Miner, *pro* and *con.*, the subject will not again be agitated in our columns, unless something unforeseen at present, should arise, to change this determination.

☞Col. JOHNSON's letter to Mr. INGHAM, will be found in our fourth page; and his letter to Mr. BERRIEN, in the preceding column. The public have now the whole controversy before them—and can form their opinions.

☞NULLIFICATION.—The exposition of the sentiments of JOHN C. CALHOUN, Esq. Vice-President of the United States, upon the Nullification question, over his own proper signature, has just made its appearance. It is too long for publication in our paper at present. ☞He comes out the advocate of the absurd and dangerous principle of Nullification, to its full extent; and has, in consequence, sealed his fate as a public man.—We had hoped better things from him. The National Intelligencer remarks:

"The address of the Vice-President cannot fail to arrest the attention of every reader, whether he considers the source whence it proceeds, or the transcendant importance of the subjects of which it treats.

We shall not conceal from our readers our extreme surprise and deep mortification at finding the doctrine of nullification receiving countenance from a quarter whence we have, in times past, been accustomed to hear promulgated sentiments of a very opposite nature. Mr. CALHOUN still thinks, as he says, that he is a national politician; but, carried away by the contagion of example, he comes out the supporter of a doctrine purely anti-national; a doctrine under the prevalence of which we return to the imbecility of the old Confederation, if not to the dangers and horrors of anarchy and civil war.

Building upon false premises, it could not be otherwise than that he should erect an erroneous and dangerous theory. He sets out with considering the Constitution as a compact between the States in their separate capacity: as a sort of Treaty among a number of Foreign Powers; when in truth it is a Convention of all the People of the United States, by which a form of government for the whole, operating over the whole, is provided. The language of the Constitution is conclusive on this point: 'WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'"

Having no room, however, if we had the disposition, to comment diffusely on this most unexpected disclosure of the views of Mr CALHOUN, we content ourselves with adopting, as our creed in this great debate, the doctrine of the following extract from the Speech delivered by Mr. CRAWFORD twenty years ago, which we have recently had occasion to bring to the notice of our readers:

"Permit me, Sir, to make one or two observations upon the competency of the State governments to resist the authority or the execution of a law of Congress. What kind of resistance can they make which is constitutional? I KNOW OF BUT ONE KIND; AND THAT IS BY ELECTIONS. The People and the States have a right to change the members of the National Legislature, and in that way, AND IN THAT ALONE, can they effect a change of the measures of this Government. It is true there is another kind of resistance which may be made, but it is UNKNOWN TO THE CONSTITUTION. This resistance depends upon physical force—it is an appeal to the sword; *and by the sword must that appeal be decided*, and not by the provisions of the Constitution."

Beat this!—A stalk of Oats raised this season by Mr. JOHN TOLAND, near Petersburg, (York Springs) measured, we have been credibly informed, *six feet three inches!*

Kentucky Elections.—The latest returns report the result to be, *seven* Jackson Congressmen, and *five* Clay. In the State Legislature, the Clay majority is said to be between ten and twenty—which will ensure a National Republican Senator. Altho' there is a majority of Congressmen elected, the return of votes will show a large majority of the people of the State for Clay—the National Republican majorities being very large, where their ticket was successful: and the Jackson majorities very small, where victorious. At the last Congressional election, there were but two Clay Congressmen elected—which shows a gain at present of *three*.

Indiana.—The Clay Governor has been elected: and there is a large majority of National Republicans in the Legislature.

Michigan.—The National Republican Delegate to Congress (Mr. Wing) has been elected by an overwhelming majority.

Missouri.—Mr. Pettis (Jackson) has been elected to Congress. Mr. Barton was his opponent.

A meeting of the National Republicans of Franklin county, was held at Chambersburg on the 9th inst. at which resolutions favorable to Mr. Clay, as a Candidate for the next Presidency, were adopted. They also made arrangements for the settlement of a County Ticket, and the appointment of Delegates to Shippensburg, to meet Delegates from the other Counties of this Congressional District, for the purpose of appointing Two Delegates to the National Republican Convention, to assemble in Baltimore in December next.

LATER ONE DAY.—We have received, via Halifax, the Falmouth Packet, (English paper,) of July 9, the latest English paper received.

It gives some details respecting the counter revolution projected in France by the dutchess of Berri in favor of her son. On a pretence of going to Italy, she proceeded to Switzerland, in company with Gen. Bourmont and his four sons, and is preparing to operate thence upon France. She is prepared with immense numbers of printed proclamations, which are to be circulated in France, and particularly in La Vendee, in favor of her son, under the title of Henry V. She appropriated 1,250,000 francs to be coined into 5 franc pieces, and other French coin, bearing the impression of the head of her son, and the words "Henri V. Roi de France." It is expected that she will raise the standard immediately, and try the fortunes of this last hope of the exiled family.—*Boston Sentinel.*

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The important news received at New York a few days since, of the conclusion of a treaty with France, seemed at first doubted by many of the parties interested. We learn, however, from a source entitled to full credit, that a treaty has been concluded with the French government by Mr Rives, providing for the payment to our injured fellow citizens of about five millions of dollars.

U. S. Gazette.

We copy the following account from the Frederick Political Examiner of Wednesday last:

"*Riot on the Rail Road!*—On Sunday evening last an altercation of a very serious character took place between the white and coloured labourers employed on the line of the rail road near New Market. It was quelled on that day without any great injury to either party, the negroes retreating into the town for shelter. On Monday evening, however, about [illegible] o'clock, it was renewed in consequence of some new provocation [illegible] the citizens of New Market [illegible] were compelled to interfere, who, after a vigorous and obstinate resistance, succeeded in dispersing the Irish and capturing about twenty of the ring leaders. The dispersed party, however, having recruited their forces until they numbered nearly [illegible] individuals, marched into the town for the purpose of rescuing by force the captured persons.

At this critical moment, which would, no doubt, have been followed by a bloody and murderous conflict, the Rev. Mr. McElroy, accompanied by C. W. Wever, Esq. appeared upon the scene. By a timely exertion of this authority, the former succeeded in quelling their angry and excited passions; and, after going bail for the arrested individuals, placed himself at the head of the whole body and marched them off to their shantees, where they remained in perfect quiet during the night. Yesterday morning they peaceably returned to their work. Many persons were injured during the conflict, some of them very seriously, and one or two, it is believed, mortally. Much praise is certainly due to the Rev. Mr. McElroy, for the prompt and fearless manner in which he acted in this affair."

We concur entirely with the Baltimore Republican, and other papers without distinction of party, in their denunciation of the bigoted spirit of an article in a periodical entitled "The Protestant," in which the appointment of Mr. TANEY to the office of Attorney General of the United States is denounced, because of his being "a Papist."—Such intolerance is against the spirit of the age, and especially repugnant to the principles on which our Government is based. We have the pleasure to be acquainted with many "sincere" Roman Catholics who have for many years held office under the Government, and the Government has certainly had no better officers, nor society any more respectable members. Intolerance in any thing is odious, but it is most odious when it presumes to interfere between Man and his Maker.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Prospects of Henry Clay.—We have lately seen letters and had the opportunity of conversing with several gentlemen from the western states, on the subject of politics. They all unite in stating that the prospects of Henry Clay in that quarter are of the brightest and most flattering character, and express the highest confidence that he will receive the votes of those states.

This intelligence is gratifying and will do much to encourage the efforts of Clay's friends in other places. And we are pleased to observe that those efforts are fast becoming active and powerful, and that a fixed determination evidently exists to take every honorable means to elevate this distinguished patriot to that place of which he is so worthy, and in which he can effectually operate to advance those patriotic principles and aid that sound policy for which he has contended and struggled through his whole life. His elevation will constitute a new era in the history of our country. The maleficent vapor which now clouds our prosperity and darkens our character will then vanish, and the beneficent rays of patriotic virtue, pure doctrines and wise actions, will take its place. The nation will feel the genial influence through all its parts, and while it gathers the rich blessings of such influence at home, its character will be restored and vindicated abroad.

Ages of Great Men.—The appointment of Mr. S. T. MASON to be acting Governor of Michigan, at the age of 20, has excited much animadversion. We do not intend to justify it; but the fact suggests a reflection that many of our great men have held very elevated places at an age much less advanced than we are apt to suppose.

Lafayette, at twenty years of age, was major-general in the American army. Knox was at the same time of equal rank, and a very efficient leader at twenty-seven; Greene, the hero of the southern war, was a major-general at thirty-six; Wayne was at that time thirty-two; Wilkinson was a brigadier-general at twenty; Reed was but thirty-six; Mifflin thirty-two; Hamilton, a colonel, but in the meridian of fame and usefulness, at twenty one; Schuyler was forty-five; and *Washington* was of that age only, when appointed commander in chief. The greater part of the members of Congress of 1776 were very young men. Adams, Jefferson, Chase, Rush, and many others of the revolutionary worthies, were distinguished in political affairs before they were thirty.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, Minister to England, accompanied by Mr. Vail, Secretary of Legation, and two sons, sailed from New-York on Tuesday last, in the packet ship President, for Liverpool.

Most Melancholy.—We were informed yesterday by a man from the township of M[illegible] about [illegible] miles north of D[illegible], that [illegible] children [illegible] lost in the woods [illegible] have not yet been found; although [illegible] of the inhabitants had been in search of them [illegible] on the south shore of Lake Huron. The children went into the woods to hunt a cow, when it appears they got bewildered and lost. Our informant states, that [illegible] two girls, one about 15 and the other 13 years of age, and a younger brother. The other was a son of Mr. Lewis Horning, formerly from near Hamilton, a lad about 8 or 9 years of age. We are told that the afflicted mothers of the children, under peculiar circumstances, are dangerously ill, and no physician within 50 miles. Such a scene is certainly one of inconceivable affliction.—*U. Canada Guardian.*

Buenos Ayres.—We regret to learn from the last Baltimore American, that Col. FORBES, Charge d'Affaires from the United States to the Argentine Republic, is no more.

In the House of Lords, July 4, the Duke of WELLINGTON asked whether the coronation of the King of England was contemplated. Earl GREY replied he had received no commands on the subject. He admitted its importance; but thought the present times would not admit of the expense, and particularly as no injury could result from the postponement of the ceremony.

Calcutta.—The Rev. Mr. Hervey, missionary, writes from Calcutta, that the cholera is raging in that city; 1500 to 2000 are swept away every week.—Residents are more affected than strangers. The dead bodies of the natives of the higher classes are burnt, those of the lower are thrown into the river Hoogly.

The city is so filthy, that the adjutant crane, the jackall, (about the size of a fox) crows and kites, abound and are permitted by the police to act as scavengers. The birds are very tame. The jackalls come in the night in droves, and are exceedingly noisy.

The moral condition of the people is deplorable, but the gospel is now established, and much good, in many respects, is expected to arise from that circumstance.

English Paupers.—Among the recent importations at New-York, is a family of paupers, sent out by the authorities of London, who paid 36*l* for their passage to this country. They consist of a man, his wife, and five children.—They landed at New-York without a cent, and the whole concern clothed in nothing but the filthiest rags.

A QUEER STORY.

A letter from Bordeaux, June 22, says—"The American schr. Antarctic, arrived here from Manilla, was obliged to touch at one of the S. Sea Islands, inhabited by Anthropophagi, (cannibals.) The crew had to encounter a desperate attack from the natives, in which 13 of their number were killed. The rest succeeded in reaching the vessel with two prisoners. During the passage, it was with difficulty that the people could preserve themselves from the fury of the savages." "As we of the press (says the editor of the Bordeaux Opinion,) must see every thing with our own eyes, one of our office paid a visit to the strangers. While he was examining them with attention, one of them threw himself upon him, with unequivocal indications of a desire to devour him, and our friend's situation was becoming most critical, when a custom-house officer interfered between the journalist and savages, but at the sacrifice of his dog to their appetite."

The Englishman's Magazine for June remarks, "If Poland can continue to withstand her gigantic foe for three months longer,—and his blunders and the cholera are a powerful diversion in its favor,—the land of Kosciusco will again be free, and freedom's shriek of woe be converted into a shout of triumph."

POLAND.—The State Gazette says that Bobruisk, on the Beresina, was taken by the Lithuania patriots, by the following stratagem:—The Governor had ordered 1000 waggons, with provisions for the fortress, to be delivered as soon as possible. The patriots, disguised as peasants, and with their arms concealed, entered the place with the waggons, surprised and took the Governor, and got possession of the place without further opposition.

Mr. CALHOUN has been nominated for the Presidency, at a meeting held in the city of New-York, of which JOHN WOODWARD, Esq. assisted by Col. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, was President, and DAVID BAUSH and GEORGE BURGE, were Secretaries. Judging from the New-York papers, the meeting was rather a slim concern. *Har. Rep.*

A North Carolina paper, says, a rattle snake was killed at Rutherfordton, having 17 rattles, and that it took one bushel and a peck of bran to stuff the skin when taken off.

A quarter of a ticket in the New-York Lottery, which drew on Wednesday, was stolen from the counter of one of our Lottery brokers during the last week. [illegible] was received in the city [illegible] that the stolen ticket had come up a prize of ten thousand dollars.—*Pal. Sat. Cour.*

A person who was travelling some where [illegible] Natchez, [illegible] to stop at a [illegible] where he found an old woman shaking with the ague. Pitying her situation, he accosted her—"this appears to be a sickly neighbourhood, old lady, you seem to shake very hard." She replied,—"Oh no, sir, we don't be sickly here at all, but a quarter of a mile above here, they do shake powerful!"

TEMPTATION.

Dr. Radcliffe, attending one of his most intimate friends in a dangerous illness, refused, with an unusual strain of generosity, to take a fee. The patient insisted; but the doctor was positive. When the cure was performed, and the physician about to take his leave, 'Sir,' said his friend, 'in this purse I have put every day's fee; nor must your goodness get the better of my gratitude.' The doctor eyed the purse, counted the days in a moment, and then stretching forth his hand, said, 'Well, I can hold out no longer; single, I could have resisted them for a twelve month; but altogether they are irresistible.'

Naturalization.—The French Court of Cassation have decided that no foreigners can acquire the quality of French citizens, and consequently that of an elector, but by a ten years' residence in the French territory. He must, besides, obtain letters of naturalization.

In Defoe's account of the Plague in London, in the reign of Charles II it is stated that an order was issued that all dogs and cats should be destroyed, on the supposition that they communicated the infection. The whole number of dogs killed was said to be 40,000, and of cats four times as many.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 50	Oats,	33
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 22	Whiskey,	31
Corn,	61 to 67	Plaister,	4 18
Rye,	65	Feathers,	35

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Charles Weyl, Mr. *John Bowersacks* to Miss *Mary Jane Brackenridge*, both of Cumberland township.

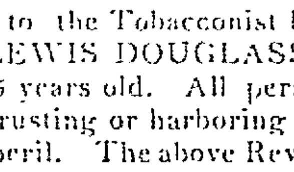
On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Andrew Miller* to Miss *Elizabeth Rummel*, both of Franklin township.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Shull, Mr. *Thompson A. Godfrey*, merchant, of Bloomfield, Perry county, (late of Petersburg (York Springs), to Miss *Matilda Dubbs*, of the Warm Springs, Perry county.

DIED,

On Thursday last, very suddenly, Mr. *George Ege, jr.* (son of Mr. Peter Ege, of Pine Grove Furnace) aged about 22 years—an amiable and highly esteemed young man.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. *Catharine Hahn*, of Germany township, aged 55 years.



PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Wm. M'Clellan, jr. in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 2d day of September next*, the Personal Property of the late Wm. M'Clellan, sen. deceased, consisting of

Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding,

Tables, Chairs, Side-board, eight-day Clock, three COWS, and some Sheep, with a variety of other *Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when attendance and a credit will be given by

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 23. ts

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. an indented Apprentice to the Tobacconist business, named LEWIS DOUGLASS, about 14 or 15 years old. All persons are forbade trusting or harboring said boy at their peril. The above Reward will be given, without charges, on returning him to

JACOB FAHNESTOCK, JR.

Abbotts-Town, Aug. 23. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of September next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 23. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of September*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CAREY.

Aug. 23. 3t

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 3d of September next*, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order,

G. ARMOR, O. S.

Aug 23. tp

☞An Appeal will be held at the house of John Ash, immediately after parade, for the 3 last days of parade.

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have fallen. That the contest with the latter would have been most difficult, I have no manner of doubt; but down it would have come. Had the universal press of the country done its duty, in a spirit resolute and lofty as of that day, instead of sluggishly remaining quiet, or ignominiously conniving, this conspiracy against Morgan would long since have been laid bare, and public justice been vindicated. Its voice would have carried consternation into the recesses of every Lodge. Its thunders would have shaken their very walls and rafters; their foundation underneath would have rocked, their turrets above would have trembled, and masonry in turn, like the suffering victim of the conspiracy, would have put up its prayer for mercy. Appalled, menaced for its existence, it would have been seen every where in motion.—Then, *then*, its activity, its discipline, its terrors, would have been at work to ferret out the deep guilt. Its conclaves would have assembled for no other object, until that object had been attained. The institution would have been placed under accusation; it would have been arranged before the dread bar of the nation; where, under the majestic inquest of the press, it would have stood, pale and breathless, waiting its doom. The spectacle would have been sublime! And who can doubt the issue? Who can doubt but that the truth would have come to light? Who can doubt but that the cloud, all along so dark, would have "*turned her silver lining*" on this plot of death! no one, surely, who has remarked the potency which this Institution has ever shown in securing ends on which it chooses to bend its whole purpose, and employ all its exertions. I repeat then, that the press has shown a dull insensibility to the high motives and feelings by which it ought to have been fired in this case of enormity, or it has been a traitor to its trust. It ought forthwith, to have put the Masonic Institution upon the defensive. That was its true position before society; under a case of conspiracy and crime, planned and executed by those who notoriously belonged to the secret institution. I lay this down as strict reasoning, and so let it be judged; so would I clinch upon the press the charge of infatuated dereliction, or of accessary guilt.

The worst is to be told. For, whence this infatuation, or this connivance?—Whence this most marvellous exception to all its wonted eagerness and fire? Whence the sudden spiking of that artillery, that ever heretofore has played its vollies upon crime? Whence, but because the Press itself is under the deleterious enchantments of masonry, or otherwise wears its manacles Whether the iron ones forged for it by the Institution itself, or those existing in the influence of readers and patrons, the result is still the same. How else could it have happened, that it had withheld from the people the incontestible evidences of masonic guilt, which the repeated and solemn trials in New-York have afforded? Does it act in this way on other occasions? Did it even suppress from its columns the publication of the case of the wretched pirate Gibbs with all its train of particulars, during this present spring? Has not this case, certainly, of no novelty in its principle, been running the rapid rounds of almost all the papers of the union? Yet no word have we of the trials at Lockport, that were going on at the same instant—not a whisper—not a breath.—All is silence like the tomb. How will the Press shake off the obloquy of such conduct? It cannot shake it off.—There is no other explanation of it, than the one given. Will it pretend to alledge, that those trials brought out no evidence of Masonic guilt? Will it presume to say, in extenuation, that the murdered remains of Morgan are still unfound! Preposterous! insulting extenuation! Why not publish the evidence itself, and let the people judge, as, at all events, the case had become one of great and commanding public notoriety. If the people were to transfer a portion of their indignation from the murderers of Morgan, to those presses of the country that have evinced an anxiety to hush up the foul deed—they would be acting righteously. It would show the Press by a lesson never to be forgotten, that the people were the true fountain of justice, as well as power.

I feel anxious to stop; but as yet I cannot. I must look around upon this unparalleled scene. It brings with it a weight of thought and feeling that is oppressive. I did not sit down to write a dissertation on masonry, nor am I going to give myself up to the task. I dwell not upon its remote origin and long history; upon its ceremonies, of oriental mould, and celestial exaltation. I dive not into its claims to science, to philanthrophy, to religion. All these I leave, for good or for bad, for censure or for commendation. My concern at present is with none of them. I purposely turn away, that there may be no diversion from the scene I am surveying. I am in a field by itself. There my astonished sight beholds two figures; the State, with the broken sceptre of the laws in her hand, on one side, and Masonry with a veil over her face, on the other. My vision is distinct, though the spectacle is so portentous! I go not beyond the narrative that presents it. Keeping to that I am guarded against mistake or confusion. I have here immoveable ground under me. I take post as upon the verity of a legal record. A few facts are all I want, and these I have. I desire to render the case irresistible, by its concentration and its simplicity. I believe that Morgan was seized, carried far from his home by masons, and by masons murdered. I believe, that this was the result of a conspiracy, engendered and carried through, under circumstances of peculiar deliberation, malignity, and terror. Yet, to this very hour, the nefarious deed remains unpunished. I have watched the pursuit of justice. I see how she is disheartened, fatigued, worn down by efforts, continued throughout years, to clutch these worse than Calabrian banditti. I see her at fault; I see her countenance in despair. Masons know the whole tale of blood. Who can deny this? Can then any sentient, reasonable being say, that Masonry is *not* at the bottom of the evil. True, these are depraved masons who act in this manner, and I do not mean to judge all other masons by them; but masonry is the root. The abandoned fiends of the order, who know the truth, conceal it on system. They are wicked through principle. They confound crime with virtue—murder with masonic merit.—Like imps of Pandemonium, they rejoice and dance in their sin. Like the crew in the mask of Comus, they are unconscious of their "foul disfigurement" The deeper their guilt, the more they make themselves invulnerable. You can no more grasp them than if they sink to the earth, or mount in the air. A spirit inexorable as death, destroyed the life of this citizen; and like a spirit became invisible. It is here—it is there—it is gone; no body can see it; but society feels it. It is the spirit of night. The magistrate strikes, but it is in vacuity. He follows up the blow again and again, but it falls upon a shadow. Is all this nothing? Is it to be forgotten; to be mentioned with indifference; to be sneered at as fanfaronade? If the press has turned a deserter, and gone over to the enemy, whose profligate cohorts have overthrown the laws, is that a reason why the people should not be true to themselves? Is the whole army to be given up because the sentinels have skulked? If so, where is our intelligence; where our estimate of the popular dignity; where our stern republicanism; where our quick, our exalted sense of country? Where we may ask, had fled our Jefferson's sagacity, when he told us that a republic was the strongest government upon earth, since it was the only form under which on a breach of the law, every one would fly to its support, as a personal concern? Had he heard of the opposing spirit of our day, that could spurn the law?—Had he heard of the spirit creeping in darkness, that could not only cover the guilty with an armor impenetrable, but try to throw odium on those who cry out for retribution? Solon being asked which was the most perfect popular government, replied, that, where an injury done to any private citizen is such to the whole body. The blood of a murdered Roman, of a single Roman, could once rouse that whole race of freemen, as by a voice from above. It could call down a just vengeance against all who *caused* the deed. More than once, it changed their government. It expelled the Tarquins; it overthrew the Decemvirs. It kindled a holy enthusiasm which nothing could appease until the guilty authors were blasted and consumed, that thus the wounded commonwealth, a name sacred in Roman eyes, might have its propitiatory sacrifice. It was so, that Roman glory, that work of ages as Tacitus describes it, that toil of patriots, and statesmen, and legislators, and warriors, was founded and kept pure. But, in our boasted republic, the blood of an American, who was taken from his home—bound—tortured—agonized—borne by the conspirators along the high roads, with an impudent cavalcade of carriages and horsemen—cast into a fortress over which had floated the sovereign flag of the union—and at last immolated—by harpies belonging to an organized and powerful institution, who conceal their crime under the horrible delusion of their mystic tie—all this is to go for nothing! The Institution is not to blame—no it is no fault of the Institution! The immolation is to cause no public dismay. We are to sit still, in stupid gaze; some beholding it with folded arms, others in derision! The press is silent; or the press scoffs.—The institution even turns complainant. It positively grows belligerent; it shows battle. It will not be "persecuted." It will have no noise made; none of all this flash—and random tirade and bluster. The small numbers who are for driving the conspirators into the toils, and permanently breaking up their den, to save the future from all possibility of similar tragedies, are denounced, ridiculed! They are *infected* with an "Anti-Masonic excitement." they are demagogues, office hunters; the mere getters up of a groundless party, without use—or motive, or object!—Was ever an intelligent community so treated before? Was ever the understanding of rational men so trifled with? Did ever corporate hardihood in any age or nation, assume a front so brazen faced? Let it go on, it works in its proper office. In this manner let it perpetuate its power of defeating the laws. In good time we shall have some other "*affair*," some fresh pecadillo, some new variety in the dramatics of mystery, for an evening's gibes.

I must hasten to a close. The subject is too fruitful, too painful. My opinions of masonry will be collected from this letter. I would not give them without my reasons; more especially as you admonish me of your intention to publish what I write. No one better knows than I do, that we are surrounded daily, by individuals of the order, whose good qualities as citizens all remain pure; whom we respect and value, and love; and the mind of a really great man, who knows his duty to his country, will soar above all pernicious obligations. Of this, our country has afforded illustrious instances.—But after the developements I have given, I must, I do believe, the evils of masonry to be stupendous; I must, I do believe, that they counterbalance a thousand fold, any good that it can achieve. It follows that I think favorably of the exertions which you and your anti-masonic friends here and elsewhere in the U. States are making to root out its bad influence from the face of our land. I hope that you may continue them with ardor. Taking care that they avoid personal slander or injustice, let them fall short of no just means that may give promise of success. You have a vigorous foe; but fact, and argument, and the force of truth, are with you Employ these weapons vigorously, on your side. If you do but make up but a small band, more is the honor to your public spirit; and more the reproach to those, who remain insensate under an attack so high handed upon life and liberty, where guilt has been so presumptuous, where the bloody league continues, as malevolent as ever, unbroken, unabashed Jenkins, the Englishman, when under torture by the Spaniards, and expecting death from those who were mutilating him, commended, says the English historian, his soul to his God, and his cause to his Country But where is Morgan's country? Where is the avenging arm for him? As yet he has found none.—Unrelenting and blood-thirsty conspirators, could even dare to convert a fortress of the republic into his dungeon. Monsters in human shape, they thrust him in the cavern of death. But who takes up the cause of his wrongs? I perceive tens of thousands marshalled against it; but who espouses it?—There are none but you. Go on then in your course. You are under the broad banner of the law, of patriotism, of humanity, of public order, of private safety, the banner of right reason and of right feeling. You have all the motives that can urge good citizens to action. You have shown that you are not afraid of masonry, or bound by its spell, and as to those who chaunt its praises, say to them all that they are as dust in the balance to the unfathomable guilt, which bad men of the brotherhood have forever fastened upon it; and that the only way to stop the stream of blood and pollution which you have detected, simply in Morgan's case, is, to dry up the fountain. Say that you will never cease from your endeavors to break down a power in the country which has shown itself in the face of millions, if they will but look to be an overmatch for the laws. Keep up an eternal battery against its dangers. "I like a clamor" said Burke, "where there has been outrage; the fire bell at midnight breaks your sleep, but it saves you from being burned" We have been told that masonry is too strong to be put down, that such attempts have been made in European countries, but have failed. Let this animate you but the more. Already it has been the glory of America to set Europe the example of conquest over public abuses, in many memorable ways It may be her further glory to be the first to dispel the solemn folly—and break the tyrannical fetters of masonry. The day that shall witness this triumph among us may well deserve to stand the next in our celebrations to the fourth of July.

In the momentous nature of the general principles I have had under review, I had almost lost sight of a point personal to myself, which your letter embraces, but which I must not omit to answer. It is, whether I am a mason or not? I have to say that I am not.—Many years ago I became an "entered apprentice," went to a lodge once and but once. On my return from England after an absence in the service of the United States, I voluntarily withdrew from that body by a letter to that effect. My separation from it was in 1826, before the murder of Morgan was known to me, and had no connexion with the just indignation which that horror excited among a portion of the citizens of New-York. I am happy to find that this feeling is shared by some of the citizens of our state; yourselves as a portion of my immediate neighbors and friends among the rest.

I remain, with great respect and esteem, your friend and fellow citizen,

RICHARD RUSH

To William McIlvain, John Koontz, Hugh McDonald and Tho. C. Hamby, Anti-Masonic Committee of Correspondence for York county.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig of the 11th, says: "On Sunday and Monday last, there fell in this city and the country around, the greatest rain remembered for half a century. Immense damage has been sustained. There was a general sweep of mill dams—of some, we understand, which have withstood the floods for a hundred years. Fences, out-houses, wheat-stacks, were borne off in many cases.

Various Matters.

Cholera Morbus.—The Philadelphia Board of Health, in imitation of the Board of Health of New-York, have taken measures to insure that city from the introduction of cholera morbus from abroad. They have ordered that all vessels arriving from any port in the north of Europe shall be stopped at the Lazaretto, and if having sickness on board, there await further orders; and also that vessels laden with hemp, flax, or other articles capable of conveying the disease, shall be detained at the Lazaretto.

It appears that an Anti-Tariff merchant of Charleston, S. C. recently imported some goods, gave a bond for the duties, and then refused to pay the bond—with the view of having the constitutionality of the Tariff Law tried! But Mr. Edward Frost, the District Attorney General for that State, being *satisfied* of the unconstitutionality of the law, actually declined prosecuting a suit on the bond!! The President has very properly removed Mr Frost, and appointed Mr. R. B. Gilchrist in his place.—*Repos.*

Gen. George B Porter, of Lancaster, has been appinted, by the President, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, in the room of Gov. Cass, appointed Secretary of War.

The French papers state that several thousand families of Baden, Wurtemburg, and the banks of the Rhine, intend to emigrate to *Algiers* this autumn, with the intention of settling and cultivating the soil.

These papers announce, also, that one hundred and twenty Bedouin Arabs have been sent from Algiers to France, and that they will be distributed among the great farmers of the South of France, and employed in agricultural labor, until they shall be judged capable of applying to the cultivation of their native soil the lessons they shall have learned in France, when they will be sent back to their own country.

Within thirteen months, ending the 1st of July, no less than thirteen Sovereign rulers ceased to govern, either in consequence of the will of their own subjects, or by the mandate of a higher power:

England—Geo. IV., dead. France—Charles X., deposed. Algiers—Mahmoud, turned out. Rome—Pius VIII. dead. Saxony—Anthony, deposed.—Naples—Francis, dead Belgium—William, deposed. Sardinia—Charles Felix, deposed. Brunswick—Duke Charles, deposed. Greece—Capo d' Istrias, resigned. Brazils—Don Pedro I., abdicated Colombia—Bolivar, dead Poland—Archduke Constantine, deposed.

A letter from Caen to the editor of the Courier Francais (a Paris journal) gives the following description of the landing of the ex-Imperial family of Brazil at Cherbourg:

"A considerable crowd, the same which twelve months ago followed in curious silence the retreating steps of Charles X again assembled, making a thousand reflections upon the extraordinary vicissitudes of royalty, in consequence of which, after so short an interval, an American sovereign disembarked at the same port, whence an ex-king of France, exiled forever from his native land, had embarked."

From the same paper, we learn that the various Masonic Lodges of France have sent considerable sums to assist the Poles in their struggle for independence.

Schuylkill county and the surrounding country, appear to be infested by a highway robber, who has carried his depredations to some extent, and baffles every attempt to arrest him.

YANKEE INDUSTRY.

The Boston Transcript mentions the fact that domestics have become scarce and difficult to be obtained at Worcester, Mass. because of the great demand for straw-braid of which the Dunstables are made.

"It seems that the demand for Dunstables has increased the demand for straw-braid to such an extent that the country girls are growing rich by the business. From twenty to twenty-three yards of braid is frequently the produce of a day's labor; for which they obtain from sixty to seventy cents, according to quality. Their average gain by the employment, may be set down at $3 50 per week, whilst they pay only seventy-five cents or a dollar per week for their board. The straw is sold, as it stands green in the field, at two shillings per rod, to which is to be added a trifle for the expense of cutting, bleaching, and preparing it for the braiders. We advise the girls to make hay while the sun shines—to remember the Savings Bank, and put as much of their funds to interest, as they can spare from necessary expenses. Fashion is a fickle dame, and Dunstables will not be in vogue forever."

Latest information of Counterfeits on the U. States' Bank.—Fives on the Fayetteville Branch, payable to D. Anderson, letter H, dated Jan. 26th, 1829—signed J. Huske, President—J. W. Sanford, Cashier. The one shown to us is sufficiently well executed to deceive most persons not familiar with the genuine notes on this Branch.

On Thursday last a counterfeit five, on the Branch at St Louis, was detected at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. It is dated May 1st, 1829, letter A, signed W. S. Coxe, Cashier—J. O. Faleon, President.—*Bicknell.*

Sweet Oil.—We have heard it related of an old farmer of one of the towns in Rhode Island, who being in Providence, went to dine with the late Gov. Fenner's father. At the table, (it being Saturday) was a dish of salt fish, and among other articles used as sauce, was olive oil. The old man saw the oil used, and even ate of it himself. When he returned home thinking to be equal to the Governor in his style of living, he procured the lamp oil, and turned out a parcel upon his fish, but soon found his oil was not equal to the governor's. He exclaimed, "if 'twant for the name of oil, I'd as live's have butter."

The explanations of dull schoolboys, whose sparse ideas are just beginning to shoot, are sometimes rather amusing. The papers give a story respecting a Teacher, "down east," who, endeavoring to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, said to him, 'a passive is expressive of the nature or receiving of an action, as Peter is beaten' Now what did Peter do? The numbskull paused a moment, and scratching his head by way of aiding thought, with the gravest countenance imaginable, replied, Well I don't know, without he *hollered!*"

The revenue of England has decreased the last year £1,656,282, or about $7,400,000. The cause is the great reduction of taxes on several articles amounting to near £5,000,000 sterling—nearly the whole revenue of this country.

The Controversy—continued.

Col. JOHNSON to Mr. BERRIEN.

The following copy of a letter from Col. Johnson to Mr. Berrien has been forwarded to the Editors of the National Intelligencer for publication by Col. Johnson:—

Oakland, [Ky] July 20, 1831.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 7th inst. has been received. I find that you understood me to say, that the President would at least expect the invitation of Mrs. Eaton when you gave large and general parties. The President never did directly or indirectly express or intimate such an expectation. He informed me that he had been induced to believe that a part of his cabinet had entered into a combination to drive Major Eaton from it, by excluding him and his family from society; that he had also been informed that the successive parties to which you allude was a link in the chain; that attempts had been made even upon foreign Ministers to exclude Maj. Eaton and his family from their parties; that such a state of things gave him great distress; that he was determined at all hazards to have harmony in his cabinet.

He then read a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act. In my conversation with you, I referred to this paper. No doubt it is now in existence. It disclaimed all intentions, on the part of the President, to regulate, in any manner whatever, the private or social intercourse of the members of his cabinet. As a mutual friend I called upon you, and, as a peace-maker, my object was to make the above communication in the most delicate manner possible. During our conversation, in the anxiety of my heart to serve my friend and my country, it was I alone, upon my own responsibility, who made the suggestion or proposition, or rather inquiry, whether you could not, at those large and promiscuous parties, invite Maj. Eaton and his family. From the total social non-intercourse of the members of the cabinet, the want of harmony w[illegible], more than from any other circumstance; and my desire was to remedy that evil by the suggestion or inquiry which I made. It would have been an absolute, unqualified, and total misrepresentation of his views, if I had represented the President as making any such demand.

You will therefore perceive that you have fallen into the mistake of supposing that I attributed to him what was the spontaneous, sole, and independent suggestion of my own mind. I have had no agency in bringing any part of our conversation before the public. I am happy in the recollection that my voluntary exertions to restore harmony to ancient friendship, for the time being, was not unavailing, by conversations and mutual explanations, between some of the parties, and that I have had no agency in producing the recent separation. Having now corrected your misapprehension of what I did say in my endeavors to prevent the dissolution of my bosom friends, I feel as if I had performed another sacred duty. I have done it promptly, and in the same spirit of peace and friendship. I have confined my remarks to an explanation of what I said myself. This is done to avoid any unpleasant collision which too frequently arises among the best of friends and most commonly when efforts are made to detail private conversations.

I am, dear sir, your's, respectfully,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien.

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Col. Johnson's Letter.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

BLUE SPRING, 2d Aug. 1831.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton:—After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23d ult. that Mr. INGHAM had published his letter to me, as well as his statement. You will oblige, therefore, to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your ob't servant, R. M. JOHNSON.

BLUE SPRING, July 31, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th instant was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems, you have prepared for the Public, purporting to contain separate conversations with the President and myself, relative to an allegation made in the public journals, that Gen. Jackson had authorized a Member of Congress to require of Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and yourself, and your families, to associate with Maj. Eaton and his family, under the penalty of being dismissed from office. You refer to two articles in the Globe to justify your appeal to the public, previously to receiving my answer, in which it appeared that I had denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me. After the publication of this accusation against Gen. Jackson, I received a letter from a friend, intimating that I was the member of Congress to whom allusion was made, and requested to know if I had ever made such a communication. In my answer, I confined myself to the specific accusation thus publicly made against the President, and which is attributable to yourself, and most unequivocally denied that Gen. Jackson ever made such a requisition through me, and as positively denied ever having made such a statement to you. On the contrary, I asserted, and now repeat, I did inform you, in each and every interview, that the President disclaimed any right or intention to interfere in any manner whatever with the regulation of your private or social intercourse.

Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged to serve you and other friends, in a matter of a delicate and highly confidential nature, and in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found myself presented in the public journals as a witness impeaching one of those friends, and ascribing to him declarations he never made; and placed in that attitude by you, self respect and self-defence called upon me to correct that erroneous statement. I cannot, therefore, agree with you, that I did in any degree change my view of the subject in considering it improper in any of the parties to come before the public without the opportunity of comparing our different recollections. But if you feel under any obligations of a personal or political character to come before the public previously, you will find me as ready as yourself to meet any responsibility or difficulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my correspondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character not to be divulged to any one, and have therefore confined it to my own bosom. The object of my first letter to you was to declare frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect respect and friendship, that I was misunderstood, provided I was the member of Congress to whom reference was made, that you might have it in your power to correct your misapprehension of my communications. I did not see how it could impeach your character or lessen your reputation to consider and acknowledge it a mistake, without your assumption of the ground that you understood me better than I understood myself, and that you could make the public believe so. My standard of confidence and friendship, arising from a personal and political intimacy of twenty years, would have dictated that course to me. Such a course could have been injurious to none, and less troublesome to all.—But, so far as I am concerned, I feel perfectly willing to take the course adopted by yourself, of placing our views before the public. I do not, however, think that it will be much benefited by our labors; and I am farther induced to believe that the public will place a less value upon the controversy than you do. In denying the confidential character of our conversations, you urge, as one consideration, that the intimation to invite Maj. Eaton and his family to your large parties was offensive, altho' you are *kind* enough to believe that I did not so intend it? If the nature of the suggestion changed in your mind the character of the conversation, and the relation of that perfect friendship which had so long existed, would it not have been magnanimous and generous in you to have advised me of it?

I now come to the material point in controversy—whether Gen. Jackson, through me, required of you to invite Maj. Eaton and his family to your large parties. This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties.—But Gen. Jackson never did make such [illegible] directly or indirectly; nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by Gen. Jackson against this part of his cabinet was specific, that he had been informed, and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have Maj. Eaton and his family excluded from all respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading him, and thus drive him from office; and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the *desired* effect. He proposed no mode of accommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such was the fact he would dismiss them from office. He then read to me a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act, which disclaimed the right to interfere with the social relations of his cabinet. Acting in the capacity of a mutual friend, and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed that I would have misrepresented any of the parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view? I should have considered it a gross violation of the ties of that friendship which then existed between us, to have carried to you such a message, as that you should invite Maj. Eaton and his family, or any other persons, to your large or small parties, under a menace of dismissal from office. When the President mentioned this charge of conspiracy, I vindicated you against it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misinformed. To prevent a rupture, I requested the President to postpone calling upon those members of his cabinet till Saturday, that I might have the opportunity of two days to converse with them. When I made my report to the President, I informed him that I was confirmed in my opinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed as to the combination and conspiracy. I informed him of your unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which transpired between us calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was this report of mine that gave him satisfaction, and changed his *feelings and determination*—not *his ground* as you have supposed; with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated; nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you that he had changed his ground.—It is true that I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not now recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of that excitement. I presume you had the advantage of your private *memoranda*, when you say I compared him to a roaring Lion.

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr Berrien's I stated that the President had informed me that he would invite Mr Branch, Mr Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea. The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations, the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connection with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumors against Maj. Eaton and his family had been opened to him by Dr. Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed: this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Dr Ely's name was mentioned. Again, you say I called at your house about 6 o'clock, when we walked to Mr Berrien's. The fact is that you called for me at my lodgings about that time, by a previous appointment. This is a mistake in a *matter of fact* of no great importance, except to show how easily we forget. If we thus differ in matters of fact, how much more liable to differ as to words; and still more as to the time, manner, and circumstances in which the words have been introduced, and still more as to the precise meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the hearer!

Having thought it important to memorandum our conversation, would it not have given additional proof of your friendship and confidence, and would it not have been an act of justice to me, to have furnished me with it, (so far as I was concerned,) that I might have corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impressions which my conversations may have made upon you? The witness in court is often misunderstood by lawyers and jury, and as often called upon to correct the mistake and to explain his meaning; and you have gained little, in your desire to be accurate, so far as I am concerned, by failing to present me with your private memoranda; and if now furnished, I dare think that I might put a different construction upon your own notes.

Again: you are incorrect in supposing that I informed you that the *President requested* me to converse with you and your colleagues. It was my own proposition; and in this you will find I am supported by Mr. Berrien. Nor did I ever say that your families had not returned the call of Mrs Eaton; and that if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied. Such an idea never entered my mind; for I never did know the precise manner in which the social non intercourse existed between your families, whether [illegible] or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any conversation on the subject. From first to last my efforts were put forth to reconcile the parties concerned; they were for the time being successful. I have never claimed any merit for what I did: I felt happy, however, that I was in any way instrumental in prolonging the political relations which have since been severed, in which I have had no agency, and which I deeply regretted.

Having thus acted, to my great mortification I find myself dragged before the public to vindicate myself against sentiments and conversations imputed to me by a part of those friends, without the opportunity of explaining to them their misapprehension of what I did say.

Without adverting to any further inaccuracies of your letter and statement, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon Samuel D. Ingham.

Extensive Manufactory
OF
PLATED WARES,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,
(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle,)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,
Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

COACH & HARNESS-MAKING,
(GETTYSBURG, Pa.)

DAVID LITTLE,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as

Coaches, Barouches & Gigs,

finished in the most substantial and elegant manner. HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug 9. 7t

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the
SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Stover, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two-story

Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

General Synod
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE clerical and lay-delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md on the 30th day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory brethren will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the subscriber.

DAVID F. SCHÆFFER,
Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.

July 12.

TRY YOUR LUCK!
Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 27th of Aug.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	35	100
1	10,000	51	50
1	2,500	51	40
1	1,502	51	30
5	1,000	102	25
5	500	102	20
5	400	1479	10
10	300	11475	5
20	200		

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,
Other Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, Aug. 16. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 16,
59 56 6 12 40 35 13 23 36

23. 36. 59. a prize of $300,
Sold at Clarkson's, to a gentleman in Gettysburg.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELI HORNER, *Executor.*

Aug. 2. 4t

REALITY.
THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

☞*They have a Stock of*
GROCERIES,
CHINA, GLASS, & QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. tf

CONSECRATION.

THE Christian Public is respectfully informed, that the Evangelical Lutheran Church, recently erected at Petersburg, on the road from Gettysburg to Baltimore, will be consecrated on *Lord's day the 28th inst.* Several clerical brethren from a distance will be present, and service may be expected also on Saturday previous, at 2 o'clock, as well as during the whole of the succeeding Lord's day.

Aug. 9. tc

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS desirous of forming and replenishing their Libraries, can obtain suitable Books for those purposes at the Adams county Depository. The following is a catalogue of some of the books recently received:

Dictionary of the Bible by A. Alexander, D. D.
Malcom's do.
Dwight's do. of the New Testament,
Bib. Antiquities, - - - 2 vol.
Bib. Studies, - - - - 2 vol.
Catechism on the Parables,
Theological Class Book,
Help to the Gospels,
Do. to the Acts of the Apostles,
Geography of the Bible,
Swan's Letters on Missions,
Observations upon the Peloponesus in 1820,
Memoirs of Poyson,
Persecuted Family, by R. Pollock,
Ev. Rambler, - - - - 4 vol.
Father Clement,
Saints Rest,
Rise and Progress,
Baxter's Call,
Youth's Library, - - - 30 vol
Cabinet, - - - - - 15 vol.
Parent's Monitor, - - - 2 vol
Christian Father's Present, - 2 vol
Life of Luther,
Do. Francke,
Do Oberlin,
Do. Martin,
Do. Tennent,
Do. [illegible]
Do. Newton,
Do. St. Paul,
Do. Brainard,
Do Elliot,
Do. Mrs. Judson,
Hymn Books of various binding,
Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol.

In connection with the above books, the publications of the Am. S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository of the Adams county S. S. Union.

N. B. Demands from a distance shall receive punctual attendance.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN virtue of the last will and testament of GEORGE GEISSELMAN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 3d day of September next*, on the premises, the

PLANTATION,

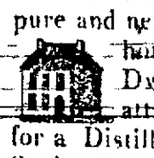
or Real Estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, about one mile west of Petersburg (Littles-town), on the Great Road leading from York to Frederick, containing about

187 Acres of Land.

The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two-story

LOG HOUSE,

Log Barn, with Sheds attached thereto, Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring near the house; also, a one-story Log



Dwelling house, and Building attached to the same suitable for a Distillery, a small Log Barn, a Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring, convenient to the last mentioned dwelling house; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other choice Fruit Trees. About 60 acres of this land are covered with thriving Timber, and from 18 to 20 acres of excellent Meadow—the residue is arable land, divided into suitable fields, under good fencing, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The newly laid out road leading from Emmittsburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) passes through this land. In addition to this advantage, it offers a very eligible situation for a Distillery or Tanyard, or both. Persons who wish to view the above described property previous to the day of sale, may have it shown to them by applying to STEPHEN KING, who is now in possession of the same.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DANIEL GEISSELMAN,
JOHN BAUMGARTNER,
Executors of George Geisselman, dec'd.

July 26, 1831. ts

☞The "York Gazette" will insert the above till sale, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

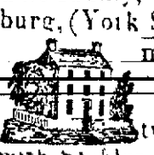
WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 15th day of October next*, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Late the Estate of JOHN STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen Factory, & Farm,

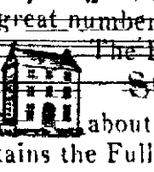
Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs) The improvements are a two story



Brick House,

two other Tenant houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.

The Factory house is a 2-story



Stone Building,

about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. by

THOMAS STEPHENS,
Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12 ts

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next. T. S.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS & GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.
(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase——

"*Look before you leap!*"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL LAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf